

expresses. The greatest disorder prevails among the scattered bands of the army of the faith, who fly before the constitutional troops when attacked, and lay waste the country.—Their ranks are, however, rapidly thinning, and within the last three weeks upwards of 1200 men have abandoned them.—The army of the faith was defeated at Estella on the 9th inst. and the remains fled in great disorder to the mountains of Laboroda.—Gen. O'Donnell is at Bayonne, and gen. Quesada is also expected there from Paris.

The letters from Madrid paint, in glowing colors, the enthusiasm of the nation in favor of the constitutional system, and the firm determination to make any sacrifice rather than submit to foreign interference.

The new levies are every where made with the greatest order and regularity; and in many places after the drawing lots for the number required was finished, groups of young men cried out: "let us all march at once if the country has need of us." A general confidence is entertained that in case France should declare war, Spain has nothing to fear with respect to pecuniary resources; it is presumed that the immense amount of the national domains will be considered as ample security for any loan that may be found necessary. Much reliance is placed on a neighboring power, which cannot see with indifference the peninsula invaded by the French troops; and there is no sacrifice or concession which Spain is not willing to make in favor of the power in question.

Paris, Jan. 19.—Evening.

The Russian army assembled in Poland is 100,000 strong.

On Saturday night a courier extraordinary was sent off by the minister of foreign affairs to Spain, with orders to the French ambassador to leave Madrid.

Madrid, January 6.

The cortes, in secret sitting, have taken into consideration the complaints made by the English government in the name of several merchants of that nation, whose vessels have been captured by Spanish cruisers on the coast of Terra Firma. The report made by the diplomatic committee on this subject shews that the negotiation had been indiscreetly managed by the secretary of state, San Miguel. The committee recommend that justice should be done to the claims, and that after they are verified by a mixed commission, English and Spanish, the amount should be made good by the treasurer. The cortes approved of the report.

[From the Gazette de France.]

[Private Letter.]

Vienna, Jan. 5.

"They talk at present of a cordon of 50,000 Austrian troops to be formed on the frontiers of Savoy and Southern France.—It is added that count Bubna is to have the command of the army. What gives rise to this report, is probably the opinion entertained here, that the affairs of Spain may take such a turn as to determine the powers to make war. It is certain that there are great movements among the Austrian troops in Italy."

From the Liverpool Mercury of January 4.

THE EXPRESS FROM PARIS

Madrid, Jan. 10.

Yesterday, the cortes held an extraordinary sitting to deliberate upon the letter of M. the Count de Villèle to M. the Count de Legarde, and the notes of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The galleries were thronged with a multitude of spectators.

M. de San Miguel, the minister of foreign affairs, opened the sitting by stating that the government of his majesty had received official communications from the cabinets of France, Russia and Prussia, through the medium of the ministers of these powers at Madrid. Although, he observed, the affairs to which these notes related did not precisely come under the province of the cortes, yet the government was desirous of giving a proof of the harmony which reigned between the two principal bodies of the state, by making known to the assembly the contents of the said documents, as also the answers of the government of his majesty. The latter flatters himself with having followed, on this occasion, the course indicated to him by his patriotism and the national dignity.

M. de San Miguel, after having read the letter addressed to M. de Legarde, read the following answer:

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty at Paris, &c.

"The government of his catholic majesty has just received communication of a note sent by his most catholic majesty to his ambassador at this court, and of which your excellency will receive a copy for your information.

"The government of his majesty has few observations to make upon this note, but in order that your excellency may not be embarrassed as to the line of conduct you ought to pursue under these circumstances, it has deemed it its duty frankly to state to you its sentiments and resolutions.

"The spanish government has never been ignorant that the institutions spontaneously adopted by Spain would excite the jealousy of several of the cabinets of Europe, and that they would be the object of deliberation at the congress at Verona.—But, firm in its principles, and resolved at every sacrifice to

defend its present political system and the national independence, it has tranquilly awaited the result of this congress.

"Spain is governed by a constitution promulgated, accepted, and sworn to in 1812, and recognised by all the powers who assembled themselves in congress at Verona.

"Perverse counsellors prevented his catholic majesty, Ferdinand VII. from swearing, on his return to Spain, to this fundamental code, which the whole nation desired, and which was destroyed by force, without any remonstrance on the part of the powers who had recognised it; but an experience of six years, and the general will, engaged his majesty in 1820 to conform to the views of Spaniards.

"It was not a military insurrection that established this new order of things at the commencement of the year 1820. The courageous men who so decidedly declared themselves in the Isle de Leon, and successively in other provinces, were only the organs of general opinion and of the desires of the whole nation.

"It was natural that a change of this nature should make some disaffected; it is an inevitable consequence of all reform which has for its object the diminution of abuses. In all nations there are individuals who can never accustom themselves to the yoke of reason and justice.

"The army of observation, which the French government maintains at the foot of the Pyrenees, cannot calm the disorders which affect Spain. Experience, on the contrary, has proved, that the existence of this sanitary cordon, [recently transformed into an army of observation] has only increased the hopes of the fanatics who have propagated the cry of rebellion in our provinces, by cherishing the idea of an immediate invasion of our territory.

"The principles, the views, or the fears, which have influenced the conduct of the cabinets which assembled at Verona, cannot serve as a guide to the Spanish government. It abstains, for the moment, from making any reply to that portion of the instructions of M. the Count de Legarde, which immediately relates to the said congress.

"The days of calm and of tranquility which the government of his most christian majesty wishes to the Spanish nation the latter does not less anxiously desire for herself and her government. Both being persuaded that the remedy can only be the work of time and perseverance, they are, as they are bound to do, making every effort to accelerate their useful and salutary effects.

"The Spanish government appreciates the offer made to it by his most christian majesty, to contribute all in his power to its happiness; but it is persuaded, that the means and the precautions which his majesty adopts, can produce only contrary results.

"The aid which the French government ought, at the present moment, to give to that of Spain is purely negative; it must dissolve its army of the Pyrenees, repulse the factious enemies of Spain, who take refuge in France, and oppose itself in the most energetic manner against all those who indulge in defaming, in the most shameful manner, the government of his catholic majesty, as also the institutions of Spain and her cortes. This is what the right of nations demands, a right respected by those states in which civilization reigns.

"Your excellency is authorised to read this note to the minister of foreign affairs, and to give him a copy, if he require it.—Your judgment and prudence will suggest to you a firm conduct, a conduct worthy of Spain, which you ought to pursue at this moment.

"Such are the communications which his majesty orders me to make to you. [Signed] EVARISTE SAN MIGUEL."

M. de San Miguel afterwards read the three notes of Prussia, Russia and Austria, and said: "The government of his majesty has considered that it was neither becoming nor just to reply to these notes, because they are full of invectives, calumnies and suppositions, directed not precisely against the nation, but against those who govern and against individuals who have co-operated to our regeneration.

"The government of his majesty having knowledge of the contents of these notes, has thought it becoming (reserving, however, the right to publish its principles and the justice of its cause in a sincere exposition of the history of our revolution,) to declare in the most decided tone, that it neither recognises in any manner, the right of intervention, nor admits the necessity for any foreign cabinet to meddle with its affairs.

"I have now the honor to read to the assembly the note, which will serve as an answer to the different cabinets.

"It would be unworthy the Spanish government to answer the notes of Russia, and Prussia, because they are only a tissue of lies and calumnies; it confines itself to making known to you its intention.

"1. The Spanish nation is go-

verned by a constitution, which was solemnly recognized by the emperor of Russia in 1812.

"2. The Spaniards friends of their country, proclaimed, at the beginning of the year 1812, this constitution, which was abolished solely by violence in 1814.

"3. The constitutional king of Spain freely exercises the power vested in him by the fundamental code.

"4. The Spanish nation does not in any way interfere with the institutions and internal regime of other nations.

"5. The remedy for all the evils which may afflict the Spanish nation only concerns herself.

"6. The evils which she experiences are not the effect of the constitution, but of the efforts of the enemies who endeavour to destroy her.

"7. The Spanish nation will never admit the right of any power to interfere in her affairs.

"8. The government will never deviate from the line traced out to it by its duties, the national honor, and by its unalterable attachment to the constitution sworn to in 1812.

"I authorise you to communicate verbally this paper to the minister of foreign affairs of the power to which you are accredited and to deliver him a copy, if he require it.

"His majesty hopes that the prudence, the zeal and the patriotism which distinguish you, will suggest a firm conduct, such as is worthy of the Spanish name under present circumstances. This is what I have the honor to communicate to your excellency by order of his majesty.

"I renew to you the assurances, &c. (Signed)

AVARISTE ST. MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 9.

A debate followed the reading of these documents, which though short, evinced the manly honest indignation of the cortes, and the cool but firm bearing of the Spanish character.

#### From the Spanish Main.

Capt Bourn... of the brig Hippomenes, arrived at New York from Curacao, reports that when he sailed the Patriots were bombarding Porto Cavello. Curacao papers mention that Gen. Paz arrived at Porto Cavello on the 6th ult. and was busy investing the place by land.—The Colombian squadron, consisting of the Bolivar, Maria Francisca, Constitution, Vencedor, and Patriot, were blockading the port.

On the 31st of January a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Coro, which caused some alarm.

The case De Camero, Irvine, and Vogel was heard at Curacao on the 29th of January. Judgment was to be pronounced on the 5th of February.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser has the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Curacao, dated February 11th, received by the Hippomenes:

"Mr. D. Sola informed me yesterday that he had just seen a letter from gen. Paz, (Patriot general) stating that he was closely besieging Porto Cavello by land; that Morales had been beaten by the Patriot forces near Truxillo; that a large body of his troops, (i. e. in proportion to the whole number) had deserted to the Patriots, and that he himself (Morales) was then in the mountains of Maricao, endeavouring to get back to Maracaybo, which if he effects I think will enable the Patriot squadron and forces there to give a good account of him. If the letter from general Paz be true, and I have no reason why it should be discredited, Morales must either fall into the hands of the Patriots or find safety in flight, either of which events will doubtless put the Colombians in possession of Maracaybo and Porto Cavello, and terminate a contest, which by those best informed here, has long been considered as desperate on the part of the Royalists."

#### FROM VALPARAISO.

The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle has been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated

Valparaiso, Nov. 25, 1822.

I have just escaped from one of the greatest dangers that I ever experienced. On the night of the 19th inst. we were visited by a terrible earthquake, which has laid this fine place in ruins, and shaken all Chili to its foundations. What few houses are still standing are so shattered that they can be no longer tenanted. The inhabitants have all retired to the hills, and are living in tents. You cannot imagine the horrible condition of this place; there will no doubt be a famine, as provisions now are selling at the most exorbitant prices. About three hundred people have been taken out of the ruins, and every day two or three are found.

I was sitting with some friends in my room when the first thing I heard was the falling of the roof—and on rushing forwards, I found it impossible to stand, the earth was in such violent agitation! I fortunately got into the street before the house fell—the next moment the earth was rent asunder, leaving a tremendous chasm. The objects on all sides, the screams of the dying and of the fugitives, and the danger which surrounded me, filled my mind with the most awful emotions. At length I was delivered from danger by the interposition of one of my friends—and I have been living ever since on board a ship. Every two or three hours there is a new convulsion of the earth, which communicates itself to the vessels in the harbor.

From a late London Paper.

Signs of the Times.—At Plympton fair, a few days since, ten moor sheep were sold for nineteen shillings; out of which the owner had to pay tenpence for penning, so that each sheep made not quite one shilling and tenpence! A respectable farmer of North Peckerton, sold, at the late fair, twenty prime Summer ewes for fifteen pounds. The same farmer sold a fat pig, two years ago, for ten shillings more than the twenty ewes now fetched! At Nottingham, a fine well-fed sucking pig, weighing full 18lb. was sold in the market for 3s. 3d. One nobleman in Suffolk, from an estate of eight thousand a year, has got, of his last half year's rents, twenty one pounds! Another, who has seventy two tenants, has distrains in the houses, barns, and yards, of fifty-three of them! An agriculturist, who resides near Tiverton, informs us that upwards of 500 acres of land in his neighborhood are now unemployed, owing to the unparalleled distress of the landed interest.

Hoax.—On the 13th inst. a person in this city who is supposed to be in the habit of conducting articles from the other side of the line, and placing them in a secure place in Montreal, without going through the formalities of the custom house (tiquette), was applied to and asked if he could furnish the applicant with 12 chests of tea, and 18 kegs of tobacco; the samples were produced and the prices fixed upon; the greatest secrecy was promised upon the part of the purchaser, and the articles were to be delivered at a certain hour mutually appointed. After the departure of the applicant, certain forebodings and misgivings, were felt by the "fair trader," who thought that all was not right, weighed the matter seriously, and at length came to the determination of out-writing him. He accordingly produced the specified number of tobacco kegs, and tea chests—filled the former with stone and brick-bats, and the latter with the produce of a livery stable—hired five Canadian trains, and set out to the "appointed place of rendezvous."—On his arrival the first object which met his views was a pistol presented towards him by a custom-house officer, who commanded him to deliver up the property instantly, as it was seized in the name of the king. The "fair trader" appeared astonished, said he had been scandalously deceived, and that the seizure would ruin him; the officer was inexorable, and ordered the soldiers, who were in waiting, to take charge of the supposed contraband property. It was accordingly deposited for that night in the guard room, near the cross, and was yesterday morning escorted to the custom house in Montreal, where we are informed the hoax was discovered. Montreal Paper.

Tight lacing.—It has long been a matter of regret with persons of good sense and good taste, that many of the females of this country injure their health and real beauty of form by the absurd practice of wearing tight stays. The practice seems now to have spread to the men, if indeed such blockheads merit that appellation. It is a fact that an exquisite limerick was on Friday in Bond street, and was assiduously in a shop, where he was sometime before he recovered. Medical aid was sent for, when it was ascertained that his stays were too tight. London pap.

Unnatural Murder.—On the 30th of January, the wife of Solomon Rabenbold, of Weissenberg township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, cut off the head of her own child, an infant only seventeen days old. Her husband, who had been absent for a few minutes, found his wife, on his return, sitting at the spinning wheel, to all appearance very composed; but a small child who stood by the cradle said to him "Father, mother has cut off the baby's head." At first he paid no attention to this; but the repeated assertions of the child induced him to look into the cradle, where he found too full proof of the horrid deed. The consternation of the father at this moment, can easily be imagined. On inquiring of his wife, why she had done it, she replied, "she had to do it;" and she gave the same answer to the coroner's jury, and to other persons, without assigning any other cause, or denying the fact.—She has been committed.

We observed advertised in the Wilmington Watchman, 20,000 yards brown shirtings, 10,000 do. sheetings, 5000 do. plaids and stripes, 14,000 do. indigo checks, 3,000 do. Wilmington stripes, 2,000 do. tickings, and a variety of other goods, for sale by John R. Brinckle, who manufactures 600 to 1200 yards daily.

Friendships are cheap, when bought by pulling off the hat.

We should perhaps make some apology for the delay in publishing this number of our paper. The cause has been, the press of other work, which we could not postpone.

Many articles intended for this week's paper have been left out, to make room for the interesting foreign intelligence which will be found in the preceding columns.

Bank Notes.—The one and two dollar notes of our State Bank at present in circulation, being much worn, and it having been discovered that there are a considerable number of counterfeiters about (especially of the two dollar notes) the directors of the bank, some time ago, very properly determined to call them in, and replace them with new ones, in the execution of which more pains should be taken to defeat the designs of counterfeiters. These new notes, which are exquisite specimens of the progress which the art of engraving is making in this country, are now ready for circulation, and may be had in exchange for the old ones, at the Principal Bank, or any of its Branches. Register.

Convention.—On the 22d of February, John Morris and Daniel Hoke, esqrs. appointed by the corresponding committee of Lincoln county, proceeded to take the votes of capt. L. Hafer's company on the expediency of calling a convention; and the result was a unanimous vote in favor of the measure.

A soldier, aged 25, was tried at Paris during the French revolution for Polygamy. He had married 26 wives and had as many children.—He was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

#### MARRIED,

In Rowan county, on the 13 h ult. Mr. John Johnston, aged 18, to Mrs. Polly Hughey, aged 45.

Lately, in Rutherford county, Oliver Cromwell M'Alce, of Lincoln, aged 16, to Miss M'Brian, of Rutherford, aged 14.

#### STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
March 12	49	56	56
13	54	59	60
14	56	60	68
15	51	57	61
16	55	63	65
17	57	64	65
18	64	69	71

The Presbytery of Orange will meet at Oxford, in Granville county, on the first Wednesday in April next. March 18. 62—

#### State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

John Bruce vs. Herndon Haralson, jr. } Original Attachment.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks, that on the first Monday in April next, the deposition of James Hunter will be taken in the court house in Hillsborough, to be read as evidence (de bene esse) in behalf of the plaintiff in this suit.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk. Price adv. 81 50 62—3w